



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## Proceedings of the Club

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901

This meeting was held at the Museum, Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, at 3:30 P. M.; Dr. L. M. Underwood in the chair; 27 persons present.

One active member was elected: Mr. W. L. Sherwood, 36 Washington Place, New York City.

The program consisted of informal reports on summer's work.

Dr. Underwood spoke of his collecting in Puerto Rico, examining thoroughly the western part of the island during five weeks spent there; details concerning which will be given later. He collected over 1000 numbers of dried plants and sent back a number of cacti now growing in the Botanical Garden. He afterward attended the A. A. A. S. meeting at Denver, Colorado, and spent some time in botanical work throughout many parts of that state, collecting about 600 numbers of the fall flora, particularly about Ouray.

The Secretary reported extension of range of *Aster curvescens* by his discovery of its growth in quantity in the southern Berkshire hills.

Dr. MacDougal reported that he had aided Prof. Elrod in maintaining a summer laboratory for four weeks at Big Fork at the north end of Flathead Lake, where he entertained Dr. H. C. Cowles and twenty students of the University of Chicago. Dr. MacDougal then joined a collecting party exploring a part of northern Montana not known to have been before visited by a botanist, except Canby, who gave it a flying trip in 1883 or 1884. Dr. MacDougal collected about 900 flowering plants.

Mrs E. G. Britton mentioned her collecting at the end of May last on Slide Mountain in the Catskills, discovering on Slide Mountain near the balsam limit, several interesting mosses not before attributed to the Catskills.

Dr. M. A. Howe reported on his eleven weeks of collecting, mainly of marine algae in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. He made about ten principal stays of about a week each, at Yarmouth,

Digby, Grand Pré, at Pictou, a station for *Fucus serratus*; at North Sydney, Cape Breton; at Channel, near the southwestern end of Newfoundland, the richest locality in the larger kelps. There the coast, Newfoundland is almost treeless, as is generally reputed, though firewood and lumber are obtainable twenty miles inland, but the west coast farther north is forested with spruce, fir, and tamarack, with yellow and white birch. Journeying east through the practically uninhabited interior, a thin coniferous forest was met, especially all around the numerous lakes. Where fires had been through it, for 20 or 30 miles all was a flaming purple of fireweed (*Epilobium*).

Dr. Howe remained four weeks in Newfoundland, and was afterward at Halifax Harbor, N. S., where Harvey, author of the *Nereis*, had made many collections. Altogether, Dr. Howe, with his two companions, collected about 12,000 specimens, including duplicates, a third of this number being algae.

Mr. R. M. Harper reported collecting again in Georgia, with about 500 numbers, visiting many new localities, traveling about 1400 miles by rail, and doing much work on plant-distribution. He spoke particularly of the remarkable flora of the sand hills in Bulloch county, resembling the "scrub" flora in Florida. Among the interesting plants collected by Mr. Harper were *Elliottia*, and, at Thomasville, Ga., *Nymphaea orbiculata*.

Dr. Rydberg reported on his visit to Sweden and Norway, with interesting comparisons of the subalpine flora of Norwegian moraine and mountain slopes visited, the plants chiefly circumpolar and therefore common to North America.

Mr. William A. Murrill reported his attendance on the Botanical Congress at Geneva and that of the zoölogists at Berlin, with references to kind attentions given him at the Kew Gardens and the Linnaean Society rooms, London.

Mr. Lighthipe mentioned a new locality, at West Orange, for *Nasturtium sylvestre*, rare in New Jersey.

Mrs. Isaac P. Harris spoke of her work in the Adirondacks among the lichens, with one species new to her in that region.

Brief remarks followed regarding fall blossoming and foliation in New York City. It was noted that the maples, lindens, and buttonwoods in Union Square, Washington Square and Madison

Square are now covered with fresh leaves as in May, owing to defoliation by caterpillars. Horsechestnuts have new shoots and some have new blossoms. Cherry trees have also been in flower again. Mrs. Britton mentioned the magnolia and tulip trees of Bronx Park which have blossomed and fruited twice this year.

EDWARD S. BURGESS,  
*Secretary.*